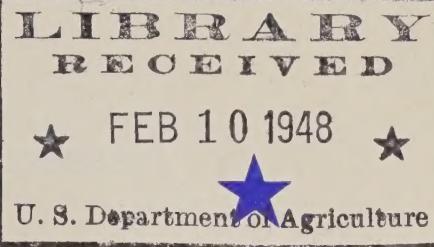


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Scheer Gladiolus



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1948

Geo. H. Scheer
Sheboygan, Wis.^{c.}

SCHEER on a Glad = STERLING on Silver

The Name is Your Guarantee of Quality

A Review Of The 1947 Season

The season just drawing to a close will go down in history as one of the weirdest of all times. To start with, the spring of 1947 was the coldest, and one of the wettest, since the weather bureau began to keep records some 75 years ago: that set our planting season back from six to eight weeks. Then followed a long period of drought and heat which turned what spikes there were into hay. By mid-September I despaired of getting a dozen large bulbs from my entire planting: and then a miracle happened. We got two or three small rains, and, while not one amounted to much more than one inch of precipitation, the moisture fell in the form of a fine drizzle over a period of twelve or more hours so that not one droplet was wasted and the ground was well saturated. Following those rains there was a period of 5-6 weeks of marvelous weather: each day a perfect one, with bright sunshine from dawn to dusk, and with temperatures running between 70° and 80°. Just the weather that glads want.

And how they did grow! They not only made up all that they had missed earlier in the season, but a lot more. Every bulblet that had lain dormant because of the drought came to life, but of course they did not have a long enough season to attain any usable size.

Well, those rains and that second summer put an entirely different complexion on things. I dug the finest lot of bulbs that I have ever had: fine, plump, high-crowned big fellows. No doubt the fact that all of my propagating stock was planted this season on new ground that had never grown a glad before has had much to do with the quality of the stock.

HELPFUL HINTS.

If you want to grow good glads you must plant good bulbs. Buy your bulbs from a reputable dealer if you want to be sure of getting top quality bulbs. I have never seen bulbs in a dime store or in a department store that were worth taking home, - any money you spend for that sort of trash is just thrown away.

You do not have to buy the largest size for good results - a good No. 3 bulb will give excellent results in most varieties and the cost is considerably less than that of a No. 1 bulb.

A good bulb is one that is sound and healthy, and not too old. Gladiolus bulbs do renew themselves each year but they lose their vigor after a certain number of years. There are exceptions, but most bulbs have pretty well spent their best years when they are four or five years old. You can easily keep your stock young and vigorous by growing some bulblets each year, or you can buy young bulbs to replace the old, wornout ones.

If it is at all possible, do not plant glads in the same ground more than once or twice. Prolonged planting in the same ground is certain to bring on disease in your stock. Avoid the use of fresh manure since that is likely to promote disease in glads; old stable manure is excellent and safe to use.

Keep the weeds down. Weeds consume much plant food which the glads could well use.

DIPS AND SPRAYS.

The worst enemy of glads is undoubtedly the gladiolus thrips. Practically unknown two decades ago, thrips have now spread until there is no section where they do not exist. Their depredations are worse in some seasons than in others, but it is practically useless to try to grow glads anywhere without guarding them against thrips damage. The fight against this pest must be waged throughout the storage period, as well as during the growing season. Any thrips that are brought in on the bulbs at digging time will propagate during the storage period unless effective means for destroying them are employed. The most effective agents for killing thrips on bulbs are the rotenone and derris preparations, and DDT. These are employed in the form of dusts which are applied as soon as the bulbs have been cleaned. A very effective dust is offered by the Agicide Laboratories of Racine, Wisconsin. Not only are the rotenone and DDT preparations much more effective killers than naphthalene, but prolonged contact with the bulbs will have no injurious effect as naphthalene has.

It is always advisable to give all stock a soaking in a good antiseptic, thrip-killing solution just prior to planting. Such treatment not only kills thrip but any harmful bacteria or fungus spores as well. Lysol solution is fairly effective and is easy to use. New Improved Ceresan is very effective and it has one advantage: the stock can be effectively treated by relatively short exposure - bulbs need be soaked only 20-30 minutes and are then planted immediately before they can dry. During the past season I tried a new fungicide on my stock and found it very effective. This preparation, called Natri-Phene is made by a Detroit firm. Bulbs and bulblets can be soaked in the Natri-Phene solution for as long at 24 hours without any harmful effect.

As during the storage season, so during the growing season, preventive treatment is the most satisfactory in dealing with the thrips. Control measures should begin as soon as the plants have reached a height of 5-6 inches, and thereafter they should be treated once a week. For treatment at this time either sprays or dusts are effective, and either rotenone or DDT may be applied in either form; the use of tartar emetic in spray form is also effective. Whether spray or dust is used, the important thing is that they are applied often enough to kill thrips before they have a chance to multiply - once the thrips have firmly established themselves it is almost impossible to get rid of them.

DISEASED PLANTS.

Never plant any diseased bulbs. To do so simply means inviting disease in the balance of your stock. The pre-planting dipping will do a lot toward preventing the various fungus and bacterial diseases, but they cannot prevent some incidence of diseases caused by air - or insect-borne infection. There are various diseases in glads which only an expert can diagnose correctly, therefore, if you notice any signs of disease in your glads and wish to know the exact nature of the infection, pull, or better dig, the diseased plant or plants and send them to your state agriculture department for examination. If you are only a small grower or if there are only a few plants that show evidence of disease, remove each diseased plant **completely** and dispose of it by burning it - never leave plants which have been removed because of disease lying on the surface in the patch because to do so merely gives the fungi, which are the cause of the trouble, a chance to grow and to spread the infection to other plants. A little extra work spent in removing any sick plants will save you a lot of worry and time later on, - to say nothing of preventing costly losses in stock.

Here are, in condensed form, the essential rules for success in growing glads:

Aside from using fertile, well-prepared soil, an elementary requirement for growing anything along the plant line, the following precautions are of special importance in the growing of glads. -

Begin with clean, healthy, vigorous stock and keep this stock healthy through keeping a constant lookout for signs of disease in any of your stock; if any such signs are discovered, remove all diseased plants at once and burn them. Be sure to treat all bulbs during winter storage with an effective thrips destroyer and do not neglect the very important task of either soaking or dipping **all** of your stock, prior to planting, in an effective fungicide and thrips killer. After your glads are up remember to dust or spray them weekly until blooming time, with an effective thrips killing agent. If you carry out these steps carefully your troubles should be few and your glads tops. Good luck to you for 1948.

About Scheer Gladiolus

These comments are intended for those who are not already familiar with the quality of Scheer Glads.

During the many years devoted to the scientific breeding of gladiolus many hundreds of crosses were made and the number of seedlings raised runs well up into the hundred thousands. Many of those seedlings were very good glads, but, before being considered even as a possible addition to the list of Scheer varieties, a seedling has to be very much better than just very good. That is the only reason why the number of Scheer varieties now in commerce is rather limited.

It would have been infinitely easier to introduce hundreds of seedlings than it has been to

limit the introductions to their present small number, for it was no easy task to eliminate many of those seedlings.

At the outset, I decided that before any seedling could even be considered for introduction it would have to show superlative qualities. The slogan that I adopted at that time was: SCHEER on a Glad = STERLING on Silver - and that slogan has set the standard for Scheer Glads ever since. Countless times fans, among them some very good judges of glads, have urged me to introduce this or that seedling, but I paid no ear to their urging if that seedling did not have the high quality that my standard demanded.

That steady adherence to my policy has been sound practice has been amply proven by results - such varieties as White Gold, Gardenia, Genghis Khan, Eglantine, to mention but a few of them, have been, for years, right at the top of their respective sections, and even the older ones of them are still winning blue ribbons consistently.

You are assured of getting top quality when you buy Scheer Glads.

Among the seedlings that have been under trial for several years is one red that looks very promising. It has been tested by one trial garden and has been given a very high rating. This seedling is a full sister of Burgundy and resembles it in some respects, but the florets are larger, the spikes much taller, and the color is somewhat different. It will probably be ready for introduction next year.

Another seedling that looks promising is a rose colored one that has attracted much favorable attention during the past few years at shows in this section. It will be subjected to further tests.

Numerous other seedlings are under trial, among them several that look very promising, but further trial is needed to determine whether they are fully up to Scheer standard.

PATRICIAN

Lavender has always been a favorite color in flowers, especially in glads. For this reason breeders have worked for many years to produce a really good lavender but without success. There are some glads that are called lavenders but they are actually orchids or rose tones. To date there has been only one really true lavender, the old Minuet of Coleman which, despite very serious faults has been recognized as tops in the lavender section for thirty years - no other glad has been able to displace it. The reason? Minuet has been the only real lavender. But Minuet is one of the hardest varieties to propagate and its resistance to disease is none too good.

That it is not easy to create a lavender gladiolus has been demonstrated by the failure of breeders to produce a glad that could replace Minuet. It took many years of careful breeding to finally evolve such a glad, but Patrician has accomplished the feat.

Patrician not only has the color, but also every other quality that could be hoped for in a glad. Its color is the identical color of Minuet, but where Minuet has its color concentrated on the petal margins, from where it blends into a cream throat, Patrician is virtually a self - each lateral lower petal has an area slightly lighter but the difference is very slight; moreover, the purple spotting in the throat so characteristic of Minuet is entirely absent. In its place are several very faint thin blue-violet lines on the throat petal, visible only upon careful inspection at very close range.

The form of the florets appeals to anyone who appreciates the artistic. The florets, usually round, sometimes assume a more triangular form - apparently the weather exerts some influence that causes this variation - but, whether round or triangular, the petal margins are generally nicely recurved and the petals themselves are gracefully waved. Single florets are readily mistaken for costly orchids even at quite close range, so closely do they resemble them in both color and form. Under ideal culture the florets reach a size of six inches and over, and six to eight grace the spike at one time, with four to five more in color; total number of buds up to 22. Placement, facing, and attachment leave nothing to be desired. The spikes attain a height of 50" and over and, to date, have never shown any tendency to crook.

Both plant and bulbs are exceptionally healthy. The strongly upright foliage has a deep emerald green color and the plants present the picture of health and vigor.

Next to its color, perhaps the most notable feature of Patrician is the fact that it is an **unusually good propagator**. It produces bulblets very generously and, while the bulblets are considerably smaller than those of most varieties, they germinate just about 100% and produce bulbs of good size in one season. As an experiment, I planted a lot of tiny bulblets, no larger than radish seeds, to see whether they would germinate and I found that they came up like grass seed.

Although relatively few Patricians are as yet in circulation, many highly enthusiastic reports from growers have been coming in. One Oregon grower writes that Patrician has proven to be everything that was claimed for it. Another grower, who had bought a few bulbs for trial the past season, was so pleased with Patrician when his bulbs bloomed that he sent an inquiry requesting prices on bulblets by the quart. His order for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of bulblets was received promptly.

The following excerpts are quoted from a letter recently received from a very well and favorably known breeder: 'you have something very fine in Patrician. --- I was astounded when I saw the large --- very large lavender --- I dug the bulbs myself and they made excellent bulbs with plenty increase. I think this is going to be a grand lavender and will give it a good boost in my 1948 catalog --- '

At the 1946 Boston Show of the N.E.G.S., a single spike of Patrician entered by Mr. W. W. Wyman was judged the winner in the Recent Introduction section and won a special award. As far as I now know, this was the only showing of Patrician to date.

Patrician is, without question, one of the most promising varieties to date and it appears to be destined for a great career. The fact that it opens well in water seems to assure its future as a commercial and its appealing color and artistic form will make it very popular.

Stock available for sale during the 1948 season will be exhausted long before the end of the season, therefore it is advised that your order be placed as early as possible to avoid disappointment.

Prices of Patricians, Season of 1948 —

Large - Each \$10.00; Medium - Each \$7.50; Small - Each \$5.00; Bulblets - Each \$1.00, 10 - \$8.00
A very **limited amount** of bulblets is available in quantities of 1 pint, or in fractions of a pint, at \$2000 per pint.

DEBORAH SAMPSON - (Picardy X Maid of Orleans)

This charming blend of pastel colors, delicate pink, blending to creamy buff, has proven to be quite a sensation. First disseminated in the East by Mr. W. W. Wyman, it won for him a number of blue ribbons at various New England state shows. Its greatest triumph to date was the winning of first place in the basket class at the Boston Show of the New England Glad. Soc., for two years in succession, 1946 and 1947, and, in addition, it won the Carbone Trophy for the most outstanding basket entry at these shows and received a commendation from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Deborah Sampson appeals to flower lovers by both its delicate color and its graceful form. The large florets open wide and the petal margins recurve in most artistic manner; the spikes are tall and straight with long flowerheads that open up to 8-9. The color is a blend of softest pink which changes almost imperceptibly into an equally delicate creamy buff in the throat, without marking of any sort - it must be seen to be appreciated. The effect is most stunning in arrangements of any sort.

Plant and bulb are healthy and bulblets are produced freely; germination is excellent.

Deborah Sampson gives great promise of becoming a leading commercial as it appeals strongly to florists, and it is bound to be a favorite glad with anyone who appreciates beautiful soft colors and artistic form.

Prices of Deborah Sampson, Season of 1948 —

Large - Each \$2.50; Medium - Each \$1.50; Small - Each \$1.00; Bulblets - Each .25; 5 - \$1.00

EGLANTINE - (Picardy X Seedling [Coryphee X Mrs. P. W. Sisson])



A giant, ruffled, warm pink that was described by the late 'Hop' as 'perhaps the most beautiful of all glads to date.' That many others agree with 'Hop' is evidenced by the many enthusiastic letters received from fans everywhere. Eglantine has been named 'the most beautiful' glad at numerous shows and has won many grand championships and blue ribbons wherever it has been shown.

A mere description cannot do justice to this grand pink: it must be seen to be appreciated. Once seen, the mammoth, ruffled flowers, of irresistible warm pink, up to 9-10 open on a perfect formal spike, present a sight that will not be soon forgotten.

Eglantine is a **must have** for anyone who wants the best.

Description —

Color - Clear, warm pink, blending into a light cream in the throat, with no conspicuous markings of any kind. It has never been known to fleck.

Florets - Very large - up to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and over - of very heavy substance with petals beautifully ruffled and keeled, up to ten open with 4-5 more in color; placement, arrangement, and attachment absolutely perfect on a model formal or exhibition spike.

Spike - Straight and strong, up to 45-50".

Plant - Strong grower, with broad, heavy leaves; bulb healthy. Large bulbs produce relatively few bulblets, but smaller bulbs and bulblets are good bulblet producers.

Season - 85-95 days.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$5.00; Medium - \$3.50; Small - \$2.00

Bulblets @ \$.50; 10 - \$4.00.

Ten bulbs of one size at eight times the single price.

Please Note - For some reason, Eglantine bulblets do not germinate readily when handled in the ordinary manner. I have learned from experience that peeling the bulblets and dusting them well with Rootone prior to planting aids materially in hastening and insuring their germination; by the use of this method I have been getting practically 100% germination and I confidently recommend it. I had a letter recently from a grower who tells me that he has found that thoroughly drying the bulblets at warm room temperature for a period of two months prior to planting has accomplished the same purpose for him. Whichever method you choose to use, **be sure to peel the bulblets** prior to planting.

DELILAH - (Mrs. S. A. Errey X Picardy)

A large, ruffled salmon - a color entirely new.

Description —

Color - A deep, intense clear salmon, unlike any glad now in commerce.

Florets - Very large, petals broad, waved and ruffled; 6-7 open on a tall, straight spike; excellent substance, and placement very good.

Spike - Tall and straight, height 50" and up.

Plant - Plant and bulb very healthy; plant is a vigorous grower, with broad, healthy foliage. Excellent bulblet maker and the bulblets germinate readily.

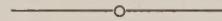
Season - 80-95 days.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$2.00; Medium - \$1.25; Small - \$.75

Ten of one size at eight times the single price.

Bulblets - 1 - \$.20; 6 - \$1.00



NANETTE - (Picardy X Seedling [Minuet X Mrs. P. W. Sisson])

A new pink. Color light baby pink, blending into lighter throat. The florets are large, petals well ruffled and of excellent texture. Nanette is of the formal or exhibition type, with long flower-head and many open. Everyone who sees it seems to like Nanette.

Description —

Color - Light true pink, blending to lighter in the throat; no conspicuous markings of any kind.

Florets - Of large size with heavy substance and petals well ruffled. Opens 7-10, with 4-5 in color; spacing, placement and attachment very good.

Spike - Straight, with long flowerhead; 40" and up.

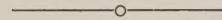
Plant - Healthy, with good foliage. Good bulblet producer and bulblets germinate easily.

Season - 80-95 days.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$5.00; Medium - \$4.00; Small - \$3.00

Bulblets - 1 - \$.75; 5 - \$3.00



SHOOTING STAR - (Maid of Orleans X Picardy)

An impressive rich cream that opens many on a long flowerhead.

None for sale this season as all stock has been reserved for propagation.



CALYPSO - (Maid of Orleans X Picardy)

A giant pink sister seedling of White Gold, introduced by 'Hop' several years ago. Calypso has won blue ribbons at numerous shows and has been show champion at some. Florets are mammoth in size, with extremely broad petals of fine form and appealing color. A perfect spike

of Calypso is a sight to remember, - but Calypso has one serious fault: it is prone to crook. It was for this one reason that it was not introduced by me years ago. In the meantime 'Hop' had been growing it and had been favorably impressed by it. When he asked for permission to introduce it, several years ago, my permission was given. Since then there have been many requests for it - and many laudatory letters about it. It is in response to these requests that Calypso is now offered by me, since it can no longer be obtained from 'Hop'. However, in offering it to my customers, I do so with the understanding that Calypso is apt to crook and that the customer assumes this chance. I believe that it is a chance well worth taking, for a perfect spike of Calypso is truly sensational.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$2.00; Medium - \$1.50; Small - \$1.00

Bulblets - \$.25 each

GENGHIS KHAN - (Beltane [Mrs. P. W. Sisson x Comm. Koehl] X Picardy)

This fine pink, one of the most intensely ruffled of all present day glads, is fast becoming the leading pink commercial in many sections. Growers write that Genghis Khan is the best pink in their plantings. Has won many blue ribbons at the shows.

Genghis Khan petals are very deeply ruffled, actually corrugated.

Description —

An outstanding pink decorative.

Color - Medium light pink without any conspicuous markings.

Florets - Very large - up to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", of extremely heavy substance; petals deeply and intensely ruffled and moderately laciniated; florets well attached, and well placed and spaced on a very long flowerhead; up to 8-10 open with 5-6 in color.

Spike - Straight and tall, height up to 60" and over.

Plant - Strong, with good foliage. Good bulblet producer and bulblets germinate readily.

Season - 75-85 days.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$1.00; Medium - \$.75; Small - \$.50

Ten of one size at eight times the single price.

Bulblets - 10 - \$1.00

MARSEILLAISE - (Aida X Pelegrina)

This giant late red is rated well near the top among reds. The fact that it comes in at a time when most other reds are well past their prime makes it an especially valuable variety for florists. It has always been one of the tallest growing glads in my planting and the tall, straight spikes with long, massive flowerheads are a landmark in any planting. With the price now within everyone's reach, Marseillaise will be grown very extensively. Anyone who likes red cannot pass it up. It has won many blue ribbons and will win many more.

Description —

A very large late red, especially valuable to florists.

Color - Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet, with pencil lines of cream on the throat petals which serve to intensify the glowing red color.

Florets - Very large - up to 7", - 6-7 open, 5-6 showing color. Petals plain, florets well attached and placed on a long flowerhead with up to 26 buds.

Plant - Strong, vigorous, healthy grower, with long flowerhead. Spikes straight and very tall - up to 65" and over. Bulblet production generous and the bulblets germinate readily.

Season - Late, 95-105 days. The latest of all top reds.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$.35; Medium - \$.25; Small - \$.15

Ten of one size at eight times the single price.

Bulblets - 10 - \$.40; 100 - \$3.00

PHOEBE - (Seedling [Mrs. P. W. Sisson X Coryphee] X Picardy)

An outstanding pink of large size and appealing color. It is the nearest in color to the old Coryphee of Pfister, one of the most charming pinks ever produced and one that would still be a great glad if it were not for one fatal fault: Coryphee is a hopeless 'crooker'. In Phoebe, not only has the glorious color of Coryphee been retained, but all the qualities so lacking in Coryphee have been added: much larger florets, much better placement, health in plant and bulb, and straight, strong, tall spikes, with many open on exceptionally long flowerheads. Phoebe is strictly a top pink in every respect.

Description —

A large pure pink of striking color.

Color - Pure pink of charming tone; no marks.

Florets - Very large - up to 6" and over; placement faultless, attachment excellent; up to 8-11 open on a very long flowerhead. Petals are broad and moderately ruffled; substance heavy.

Spike - Straight and very tall, with long flowerhead with up to 22 buds. Height 60" and up.

Plant - Strong and healthy, with lush, broad foliage. Bulblets produced freely and germination is excellent.

Season - Medium - 85-100 days.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$1.00; Medium - \$.60; Small - \$.35

Ten of one size at eight times the single price.

Bulblets - 8 - \$1.00; 100 - \$9.00

BURGUNDY - (Commander Koehl X Picardy)

An exceedingly rich crimson-rose, with many open on a perfect formal spike. The color is so intense that I can work with Burgundy for only short periods at a time in bright weather as otherwise the exposure invariably brings on a headache. Burgundy has won numerous blue ribbons at various shows and it is highly regarded by florists for baskets and sprays.

Description —

An exceptionally rich, velvety, crimson-rose, with narrow cream lines on the throat petals which heighten the color effect.

Color - Rich crimson-rose, called by many a deep rose. Narrow cream lines on the throat petals

serve to set off the color. Florets are perfectly placed and spaced, and well attached, on a long flowerhead; petals are of good substance and well ruffled 10-12 florets open, with 4-5 in color.

Spike - Always straight, medium in height. The flowerhead is long but the stem below the flowerhead is rather short - Burgundy's only fault. However, the stems have been stretching considerably in recent years.

Plant - Strong, healthy grower in plant and bulb; bulblets are produced freely and are of good size, and they germinate and grow very well.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - \$.40; Medium - \$.30; Small - \$.20

Bulblets - 5 - \$.25

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WHITE GOLD - (Maid of Orleans X Picardy)

It is hardly necessary to say much about this great cream. Introduced in 1941, it was only a short time until it was recognized as the leading cream. Since that time several very fine new creams have entered the field and have gained much popularity, but White Gold is still regarded as one of the most outstanding in its color class. It is to-day grown wherever glads are grown - and by the millions. The fact that it is an exceptionally good propagator has brought the price down until it now sells at the price of ordinary standards, but, regardless of the price, White Gold is still one of the greatest commercial glads. Probably no glad of to-day is more vigorous, and more resistant to disease, than is White Gold - it is frequently quoted as the acme of health in glads, both as to bulb and plant.

Description —

Color - A rich cream, blending to bright gold in the throat. The effect is one of great depth. There are no throat marks.

Florets - Very large, 6" under ordinary culture but florets of 8½" have been reported; the substance is heavy, and the petals are exceptionally broad - up to 2½" and over; petals are moderately ruffled. While the florets are very large, White Gold never has an appearance of coarseness. The florets, up to 6-7 open, are well placed and spaced, and the size diminishes very gradually upward on the spike, giving it an artistic appearance.

Spike - Very tall and straight - up to 70" and over.

Plant - Exceedingly strong and robust, with perhaps the heaviest foliage of any glad (White Gold can usually be recognized by its heavy foliage and strong plant). Bulblets production is unusually good, the bulblets being both numerous and large, and the bulblets germinate very readily, producing large size bulblets the first season.

Season - White Gold is one of the earliest to bloom of all glads. - I have had it bloom in 62 days from planting.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - 2 for \$.30, 10 for \$1.00; Medium - 2 for \$.25, 10 for \$.80; Small - 2 for \$.15, 10 for \$.60

Bulblets - 20 - \$.30, 100 - \$1.00

NOTE—Because of its long, heavy spike White Gold should be **planted deep**.

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GARDENIA - (Maid of Orleans X Apricot Glow)

One of my first introductions, having been introduced in 1938. Of only medium size, it is still a very popular cream. It is a flower that appeals to anyone artistically inclined because of its chaste beauty and grace. It is still in great demand as a commercial in many sections.

Description —

A light cream informal, that sometimes comes formal.

WHITE GOLD

CUT COURTESY OF NEW ENGLAND G. S.



- Color** - Light cream or milk white, with a light gold throat; no conspicuous markings.
- Florets** - Medium in size, 4½ - 5", with 4-6 open and an equal number in color; the florets are well placed and spaced; the petals have very good substance and are artistically waved.
- Spike** - Tall, slender but wiry, and always straight.
- Plant** - Healthy vigorous grower, with somewhat narrow, blue-green foliage. Bulbs average considerably smaller than those of most varieties, but they are healthy and frequently throw up to 4-5 good spikes. Produces many large bulblets which are excellent germinators and growers.
- Season** - 80-90 days.

Prices for 1948 season - per Each —

Large - 3 - \$25, 10 - \$.65; Medium - 4 - \$25, 10 - \$.50

Bulblets - 100 - \$1.00

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Prices quoted include delivery charges if order amounts to \$3.00 or over - on orders under that amount include enough extra to cover delivery charges. No orders under \$1.00, please!

Remittance must accompany all orders - I cannot run charge accounts.

The Post Office Department does **not insure** any shipment against freezing. Therefore all orders under \$5.00 will be shipped by parcel post **when such shipment is safe**. Orders for \$5.00 and over will be shipped by prepaid express. These shipments are insured against damage caused by freezing and this method is the only safe one during the cold season. However, it must be borne in mind that in case of damage due to freezing in transit, such damage must be reported to the express company **immediately upon receipt** of the shipment. Failure to comply with this requirement releases the company from all responsibility and throws the loss upon the buyer.

Smaller orders will be sent express collect if the buyer so instructs.

Please remember that **only express** shipments can be safely sent during the winter months - all parcel post shipments will be held until danger of freezing in transit is well over.

Send your order **early** - the early orders get the cream of the stock. Furthermore, some varieties or sizes may be sold out before the end of the season. **NO ORDERS ACCEPTED AFTER APRIL 15th.**

Liberal extras, the amount depending, of course, upon the size of your order, are included with all orders. Letters from pleased customers are evidence that they have been more than satisfied with the service that they have received.

SCHEER GLADIOLUS are inspected and certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. While every effort is made to send out only stock that is true to name, it is always possible that a rogue may occasionally slip through. When this happens I will gladly replace such rogues, **provided the bulbs are returned to me**, but beyond this I will assume no responsibility. All goods are sold with this understanding.

SCHEER GLADIOLUS

910 New York Avenue

Sheboygan, Wisconsin